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ALBERTA BIRD ATLAS NEWSLETTER

A Project of the Federation of Alberta Naturalists

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EDITORIAL

It's hard to believe, but this is the first issue of the second year of the *Alberta Bird Atlas Project*.

This year I am hoping to get more articles from you the reader and Atlassers. Some of the major items of content for this year's newsletter will be articles which *(1)* present the results of the program; *(2)* define how to tell difficult species apart and; *(3)* sort out various problems with survey methods etc. The newsletter will of course continue to keep you up to date on the project as a whole, and the various bird courses available throughout Alberta.

I would like to urge everyone to send in articles for the newsletter. If you would like to discuss possible articles you could or would like to write please give me a call in Edmonton (495-2525).

Some articles we presently need are, how to identify the various Empidonax flycatchers, gulls, and sparrows. If you would like your article illustrated please contact me in advance and I will get in touch with our volunteer artists Winnifred Horn and Edgar Jones. They will need a little lead time to complete the drawings prior to printing.

In closing I would like to thank everyone who sent in articles last year and who helped out with the newsletter. If anyone has suggestions for the newsletter please give me a call. ❑

—H. Loney Dickson

THE ALBERTA BIRD ATLAS LOGO

Have you wondered why the Swainson's hawk was chosen for the logo? Or for that matter, why the great horned owl, the official provincial bird was not used for the logo?

Terry Thormin of Edmonton, who designed the logo, had some interesting things to say about the choice.

The Swainson's hawk is distinctively patterned, and looks good as an ink drawing with its two tone colouration. The horned owl on the other hand is much more mottled in its colouration and does not *soar* over the province the way this hawk does.

The Swainson's is also widely distributed across the province and is very beneficial in agricultural areas. Its diet includes lots of grasshoppers, and Richardson's ground squirrels. ❑

ANNUAL REPORT

By looking over the two previous issues of the Newsletter and reflecting on the preparation of this issue, I have been able to see the entire year 1987 in perspective. The foundation for the accomplishments during 1987 was laid during previous years: in particular the events leading up to the preparation of the feasibility report and the acceptance of it.

1987 was the year for developing the framework for the management and administration of the Alberta Bird Atlas Project. Specific strategies were prepared, project materials were written up and reproduced, Regional Coordinators and Atlassers were recruited and trained. Clubs and other groups were contacted, and the media gave widespread publicity. Preparations were made for a fund raising campaign with industry and foundations, committees were formed and volunteers offered to work on them; and the field program got started on a grand scale. The project is off and flying – no pun intended.

The most pleasing part about 1987 is the overwhelming response from Albertans, and others who came to Alberta and who are planning to come to Alberta, to take part in the Project. Already there are over 500 people taking part.

In future, the annual report will include maps and tables showing the progress of atlassing the squares, and of course the atlassing results. As mentioned in another item in this newsletter, the results of the 1987 breeding season will be printed when they are available. ❑

—Jack Clements

CALGARY FUND RAISING RALLY

On January 28th, 1988 the campaign rally marking the kick-off event for the fund raising drive for the Alberta Bird Atlas (ABA) Project was held in the boardroom of the Canadian Petroleum Association in Calgary. The rally was attended by representatives and supporters of the Project, and interested individuals from industry.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

The Honourable Dr. J. W. Grant MacEwan, Patron of the Alberta Bird Atlas Project, attended the rally and stated that he is very happy to be associated with the Project and to lend his support. His enthusiasm for the Project was reflected in the fact tha the rally was his second major event of the day. Dr. MacEwan spoke of the strong connection between love of humanity and the love of nature and its wildlife. Dr. MacEwan said that he and his family were avid bird watchers and hoped that the Project would encourage people to enjoy birds as well as all of nature. Dr. MacEwan wished the Project well in its fund raising efforts.

Mr. J. Sherrold Moore, chairman of the Recreation, Parks and Wildlife Foundation (RPW) presented a cheque for $42,000 to Mrs. Pat Clayton, president of the Federation of Alberta Naturalists (FAN). During his address, Mr. Moore said *"that the RPW Foundation strongly supports the Project; and that the Project will continue to be of benefit to all Albertans"*. Mrs.Clayton thanked Mr. Moore for the cheque for 1988. Mrs. Clayton pointed out that the financial contribution from the RPW Foundation in 1987 was the key support for the Project by providing the time necessary to develop the management and administration framework and to develop a well prepared fund raising campaign. Other board members of RPW were also in attendance; which is an indication of the depth of support from this foundation.

Mr. Ian Smyth, president of the Canadian Petroleum Association (CPA) spoke on behalf of the association and welcomed the representatives of the Project and FAN to Calgary. He said that the CPA supports the objectives of the project and he offered the resources of the CPA. The CPA is the major *Oil Patch* association with over 125 active members and associates.

Dr. Jack Clements, Executive Director of the project, announced the financial contribution from Co-op Press Limited, the design and typography services provided by General Systems Research Inc. for the fund raising and promotion materials, and the advisory support offered by Hurtig Publishers Ltd. should FAN take on the role as publisher of the Atlas.

We were very encouraged with the rally and its outcome, and are now looking forward to the fund raising rally to be held later this spring in Edmonton. ❑

—Bob Gerlock

PROMOTION MATERIALS PREPARED

We now have brochures prepared for distribution to promote the Project and to encourage people to take an interest and become involved.

One brochure describes the project and its benefits. It can also be mounted as a wall poster. The second is a volunteer brochure which describes what's expected of an Atlasser and how to sign up for the Project.

Both brochures are now available for distribution. If you would like some brochures for display at your club, display booths or other suitable venue, please write to the ABA Project c/o Provincial Museum of Alberta. Indicate the number of each required, and where they are to be displayed and we will send you some.

A 3' by 4' banner has also been prepared which is for use during major promotional events. ❑

—Bob Gerlock

FIELD DATA SUMMARY TEAM

Phyllis Thompson and Darrell Smith wanted to help the Project by volunteering time and effort for summarizing field data collected last summer. And so the Field Data Summary Team was born. Phyllis and Darrell have been busy reviewing the field cards for errors and omissions, devising the summary sheets, and starting the tedious task of summarizing the data.

The first set of data summaries is being prepared manually.

The first step after checking the field cards for errors is to collate the data on regional master sheets. The second step is to tabulate the number of species and amount of effort per square; the next two steps include detailed summaries for selected species and breeding codes, and maps showing the distribution of the squares atlassed during 1987.

The summaries will be distributed as soon as they are available.

The overall approach for a computerized system for data summaries and graphics is being prepared by Alberta Forest Lands and Wildlife. It is expected that the computer system will be ready for operation in the fall of 1988. ❑

—Jack Clements

ERRORS ON FIELD FORMS

Now that the first field season has passed it is time to begin checking for possible errors and omissions, and summarize the current data. A team of three individuals volunteered to take on the task of finding any problems, or *consistent* inconsistencies which hopefully could be avoided in the following field seasons.

After examining all the regions it became evident that the same type of errors were re-occurring. There were five main types of errors and omissions: *(1)* hours were not entered on the survey form; *(2)* no abundance codes were listed for species sighted; *(3)* the level of evidence i.e. NE, NY, ON, etc., was not recorded in the appropriate column; *(4)* if hours were entered, they were not totalled; *(5)* and occasionally, the **Block** and **Square** information was forgotten.

These errors may only seem insignificant, but all the information gathered must be presented as accurately as possible. Hopefully these errors can be eliminated in the upcoming field seasons, and this will then ensure that the atlas will stay on schedule and the final results will be accurate. ❑

—Darrell Smith

OWLS

Raptorial birds (or *raptors*) can be divided into two broad groups: hawks and owls. Each of these groups should be viewed separately as a community or *guild* in which individual species inhabit closely-related niches. For example, hawks are diurnal or daylight predators while owls act as their counterparts at night. When each group is considered a separate community, one can start thinking about finding various combinations of the owls together. In this article I will discuss owls in this way and offer some suggestions on relationships between these birds in ways to help Atlassers in the field.

The guild of owls is a diverse one in any of the ecoregions of Alberta. Generally one can find two species of owls cohabiting an area; up to four or five species in one area is also not uncommon. In total, 12 species of owls are known to occur in Alberta. These are: the snowy, great horned, great grey, short-eared, long-eared, barred, boreal, burrowing, pygmy, saw-whet, screech and hawk owl. The barn owl has been reported once to my knowledge (Cypress Hills) and a dead ferruginous owl was once found on the front bumper of a visitor's car from British Columbia in Alberta (this owl probably came from B.C.).

Of the twelve species mentioned above, I would label three as rare or unusual. These are perhaps controversial terms, but in the context of my discussion, and certainly in the context of a birder finding one, these species should be singled out.

1. The screech owl is exceedingly rare. There are about 13 records of it, and only one breeding record. The Provincial Museum of Alberta has several specimen records in its collection.

2. The pygmy owl is also rare. It is found only in the coniferous and mixed wood forests of the foothill and montane areas of the province. It ranges from Alaska south to Central America. However, very little is known about this bird in Alberta. Most of the information about this bird comes from observers in the National Parks.
3. The burrowing owl is becoming rarer due to its' shrinking habitat base. It is a bird of open country, a diurnal predator, and, among owls, is unusual in appearance. It has long feathered legs and a short tail. These anatomical features allow this bird to nest in burrows in the ground. It is only found in the shortgrass prairie in southern Alberta.

The remaining birds are more common than those above and there is some information available on their distribution and habits. I now want to discuss these birds in terms of the guild concept.

After reading numerous studies on the biology of owls, and conducting several myself, there seems no doubt that mice and voles are the predominant prey of owls when considered as a group of birds. The other kinds of prey taken by owls are probably dependent on the size of the bird. Generally speaking, the larger and more powerful the owl, the greater range of prey size is available. Thus, the great horned owl, which is the largest and most powerful owl takes the greatest size range of prey. Perhaps for this reason, the great horned owl is found virtually everywhere in the province. If I had to name the most common owl in Alberta, the great horned would be it. This bird can be found any month of the year in deep forests, in wooded areas and river valleys throughout the province.

As a starting point then, the first member of our owl guild is the great horned owl. Any Atlasser should be aware that this bird is very likely a resident in their areas.

Are other owl species present? Which ones am I likely to find? These are difficult questions because the remaining owls are generally not as common as the great horned. In order to address these questions, I wish to group the remaining birds based on size, keeping in mind the relationship between size and food. The saw-whet and boreal owl are both small (8-10") and should be considered together. Similarly, the short-eared, long-eared and hawk owl are close in size (about 14" long). The remaining owls are the great grey and barred. The great grey is certainly longer than the barred, but both are considerably larger than the other groups above (more than 20"). Thus I will consider these two owls collectively.

The boreal and saw-whet can certainly be found together. But is this common? I think not. The saw-whet inhabits the wooded areas of the parkland, foothill and montane areas while the boreal owl, by nature of its name, is more common father north in the more coniferous forests. I would suspect that Alberta contains the area of overlap of ranges of these two species.

The short-eared and long-eared owl are very closely related as evidenced by the fact they are both in the taxonomic genus *Asio*. The long-eared owl is a bird found in wooded areas although it is occasionally found in open areas. Not much is known about this bird in Alberta because it is quiet during the day and active at night. The short-eared, however, is an owl that frequents open country and hunts during the day. It has long wings that enable it to hunt while flying. It is found throughout Alberta and is even known to breed as far north as the sub-arctic. Thus I would call these owls counterparts: one specializing in hunting at night in wooded areas; and the other hunting during the day in open areas.

The hawk owl, although similar in size to the two described above, has somewhat different habits. It is a diurnal hunter which inhabits muskeg and brushy openings in the northern and western portions of Alberta. Could it be that it is ecologically related to the long-eared and short-eared? It is similar in size, but it seems to hunt in different habitats and during the day. Could it be that it takes the place of the short-eared owl in the muskeg type habitat? I think so.

The remaining two owls are inhabitants of dense forest.The great grey owl is more common farther north and west. The barred owl is more common east and south. In fact, the barred owl is suspected to be a fairly recent *invader* on the Alberta owl scene. Sightings of this bird have become more frequent in the last few years.

What does this discussion tell you? Well if I was an Atlasser surveying a wooded area in my square, I would expect to find great horned owls for sure. Then depending on where I am I would try and locate one of the species in the saw-whet-boreal pair, one of the species in the long-eared-hawk owl pair, and one of the birds in the barred-great grey pair. The short-eared owl I would look for only in the open or grassland habitats in my designated area. Of course you could find both of the species in any one of the pairs above, but I suspect that this would be unusual.

You should also consider my earlier point about the diet of an owl being related to its size. The larger owls do eat the smaller ones. Thus a saw-whet owl can be a meal for a great horned owl. This means that you shouldn't expect to find different-sized owl species too close together in your square. In fact, if you are using playbacks of recorded calls to locate the owls – play the calls of the smaller ones first. You may scare the smaller ones away if you play the calls of the bigger owls first. You must think like an owl to find them! Good Luck! ❑

—Peter Boxall

CRITICAL ATLASSING TIMES

The wide range of habitats and climatic regimes found in Alberta is intriguing to the naturalist but to an Atlasser, it can be daunting. Spring comes early to Lethbridge but High Level is another world. Ironically the breeding phenology of a species does not vary geographically nearly as much as the climate across the same range. Birds arrive later at northern sites within their range but waste no time starting to breed once there.

The prime season for obtaining evidence of breeding for most species is 15 May to 15 July. Prior to 15 May in some years, warm conditions bring most vireos, warblers and flycatchers back at least to central Alberta. This is unpredictable however and migrants would still outnumber breeders at most locations in early May.

My ears are much better than my eyes so I rely on song to tell me which birds are in a given area. The problem is that with a few exceptions and minor fluctuations, song intensity and frequency declines throughout the breeding season. This means that the best time to census an area may not be the best time to confirm breeding. I would recommend some work in late May to identify through song the birds in a square for which breeding evidence could be obtained in June.

When birds are incubating eggs, they are less active and vocal than at any other time in the breeding cycle. Activity levels pick up when nestlings are being fed. Certainly, the entire month of June and early July are excellent times to observe these feeding trips.

A number of Alberta birds do not wait until late spring or early summer to breed. Most notable are the resident owl species – great horned, great gray, boreal, northern saw-whet, barred, long-eared and hawk owls. *Owling* should have commenced already, the month of March is prime time to detect these species.

The gray jay breeds in March or April throughout the province. Full grown fledglings are often seen in early May. Magpies and house sparrows initiate breeding very early in the year, nest-building is ongoing for these species right now.

The breeding season of one pair of species is hard to predict. Both the red and white-winged crossbills are irruptive species meaning that their abundance and distribution is erratic. They depend on conifer seeds for food but these are produced in abundance in irregular intervals asynchronously throughout the province. This means that breeding can occur for these species in any month of the year.

A species that may be overlooked is the American goldfinch, it is a late breeder because the parents feed the young seeds as opposed to insects. Look for goldfinches breeding in late July and early August. ❑

—W. Bruce McGillivray

WHAT OLD GRAIN ELEVATORS AND ROCKY CANYONS HAVE IN COMMON

The rock wren (Salpinctes obsoletus) is a large, pale, grayish-brown wren found in rocky situations in western North America. In Canada the bird is a summer resident of southern British Columbia, southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan. The rock wren's typical breeding habitat is rocky outcrops, broken cliff faces, talus slopes and canyons in the mountains and on the western plains. In Alberta this bird usually breeds in the Rocky Mountains north to Jasper and in the Badlands of the Red Deer and Milk Rivers.

This past summer I encountered the rock wren in an unexpected location. The weekend of June 5-7, 1987 my wife Janet and I were visiting friends in the small town of Gray, Saskatchewan. Gray is located about 30 km southeast of Regina in perfectly flat, heavily farmed country with nary a trace of typical rock wren habitat. Imagine my surprise, then, to hear the song of a rock wren coming from the direction of an old but still utilized wooden grain elevator at the end of town. Upon investigating, I was able to approach this singing bird quite closely and to confirm my initial auditory identification through binoculars. The singing male, and another non-singing bird which I assume was the female, were very attached to this man-made structure. At no time during my observations of this pair over a three-day period did I encounter either bird further than 15 m from the grain elevator or from an accessory building. Moreover, the birds frequently entered the grain elevator itself through openings between the wall boards and around the base of the structure. Although I could not locate a nest, the lateness of the spring season, the location of Gray near or at the northern limit of the rock wren's eastern Saskatchewan breeding range, and the pronounced territoriality of these birds certainly suggested to me that this old wooden grain elevator, with its crevices and crannies, was sufficiently similar to the rocky cliffs and canyons of the rock wren's normal habitat that these birds felt at home there. I would be interested to learn if anyone else has encountered rock wrens in similar unusual locations. If I am able to again visit Gray during the summer months, I will certainly check for the presence of these innovative birds in their unique, man-made habitat. ❑

—Ronald McElhaney

COLLECTING BREEDING EVIDENCE

Please keep in mind that although the purpose of theProject is to collect confirmed breeding evidence of Alberta birds, you should not unduly disturb this wildlife resource. Participation in the Alberta Bird Atlas Project does not exempt anyone from the provisions of the provincial or federal Wildlife Acts. Enjoy your atlassing, and please take care. ❑

REQUEST FROM REGION 8

If you are a fisherman planning to chase rainbows and grayling north of Edson, a big game hunter planning a summer sheep scouting trip in the Willmore, or a birder considering a camping trip to Grande Cache or Cadomin – I would be delighted to hear from you.

There are few birders in Region 8, but there are some spectacular areas to be atlassed. I'd be glad to send you details on priority squares in the area you plan to visit. Your data can make a big difference.

Let me know your plans in advance. I'm looking forward to hearing from you. ❑

—Kevin Van Tighen, Regional Coordinator

VACATIONS...VACATIONS... VACATIONS...

Planning to visit your favourite mountain area on vacation and do some atlassing or square bashing this summer?

As you noticed in the previous article, Kevin Van Tighen has requested that Atlassers visiting Jasper please contact him in advance so he can point you in the direction of a priority square.

In fact it would be a good idea for any Atlasser visiting another region away from home to first contact the local Regional Coordinator.

The visiting Atlasser and Regional Coordinator can select the best area or priority square to atlas in order to avoid duplication of effort.

The Regional Coordinators would also be able to keep their records up to date. ❑

—Bob Gerlock

SPECIAL THANKS...

Over the past year the Project has received an enormous response from Atlassers. Helpers, casual observers, and representatives from several government agencies have played an important role. Their contributions and our appreciation of them were pointed out in previous issues of the Newsletter. Other kinds of contributions in terms of financial donations, services and commitments of time have been made and they are very important for the success of this large-scale volunteer project.

General Systems Research Inc.

GSR, a high tech firm involved in laser technology, provided the design and typographic services for the promotional brochures and fund raising materials prepared for the project. The service they provided contributed significantly to the high quality of these materials. Special thanks.

Co-Op Press Limited

Co-Op donated $225.00 and 700 brochures to FAN for the project. One side of the brochure is a poster which we expect will be on display at appropriate locations around the province. Look for them. Special thanks.

Recreation Parks and Wildlife Foundation

This year marks the second time RPW Foundation donated $42,000 to FAN for theProject. The support and generosity of the Foundation has made a significant and key contribution to the success of the Project. Special thanks.

Canadian Petroleum Association

The first rally for the fund raising campaign was held in the boardroom of the CPA at its headquarters in Calgary. FAN is most appreciative to CPA for its generosity in making this room available in Calgary. Special thanks.

Fund Raising Preparations Team

Mabel Nevin, Clare Radke, and Bob Gerlock volunteered to be on this team to plan and organize the preparations to raise the funds to meet the direct expenses of the project. Dennis Fitzgerald and Ernie Bozman gave strong support to the teams. Special thanks.

Presentation — Book Team

Arlene Ohlsen and Florence Phillips volunteered to prepare a large book (about one and a half feet by two and a half feet) which includes a visual record of the publicity and major milestones of the project. The book was displayed at the campaign rally and is available for presentation and special events. Special thanks.

Field Data Summary team

There is another article in this issue abut this team. Special thanks.

Photographs for Publicity

Photographs included in the project brochures and presentation book for publicity of the project were provided through the courtesy of Alberta Fish and Wildlife, Provincial Museum of Alberta, and donated by Grant MacEwan, Dave Moore, Jim Sauchyn, Phil Stepney, Terry Thormin, and Cleve Wershler. Special thanks.

News Release

Anne Rimmer wrote an article and a news release for newspapers. Special thanks.

Alberta Vocational School

The Alberta Vocational School provided the manpower and facilities to fold, label and stamp the second issue of the newsletter for mailing. Special thanks. ❑

Bird Courses

At the time of writing, we have the following items:

BUFFALO LAKE NATURALISTS

The Buffalo Lake Naturalists will have a bird identification day for the Club members and particularly for new members. Contact Lloyd Lohr in Stettler, (742-3846) for more information.

BIRDS AND BIRDING IN THE ROCKIES

Instructor: Kevin Van Tighem

Cost: $12/person

Jasper Activity Centre, Box 1090, Jasper, Alberta, T0E 1E0, (852-3381)

This 6 week course will cover the typical habitats of the Rocky Mountains and the birds you are likely to encounter there. Unlike other bird courses that focus on bird families and genera, this will be oriented to groups of birds that live in the same habitat. If you want to learn how to recognize Jasper's common birds, and in the process learn about the habitats in which they dwell, this is the course for you. The course will deal with different habitat types each week as indicated below:

INTRODUCTION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE

Tuesday, March 22 8:00 p.m. 1.5 hrs

UP ON TOP: BIRDS AND HABITATS OF ALPINE AND TIMBERLINE AREAS

Tuesday, March 29 8:00 p.m. 1.5 hrs

THE HIGH VALLEYS: BIRDS AND HABITATS OF THE SUBALPINE FOREST, AVALANCHE SLOPES AND STREAM-BOTTOM MEADOWS

Tuesday, April 5 8:00 p.m. 1.5 hrs

THE MONTANE: BIRDS AND HABITATS OF THE LOWER VALLEYS AND VALLEY SLOPES

Tuesday, April 12 8:00 p.m. 1.5 hrs

LAKES, PONDS AND RIVERS

Tuesday, April 19 8:00 p.m. 1.5 hrs

FIELD TRIP TO LOOK AT MIGRATING WATERFOWL ON LAKES AND PONDS AROUND JASPER TOWNSITE

Saturday, April 23 10:00 a.m. 4.0 hrs

RARE BIRDS AND SPECIAL PLACES: SOME TIPS ON HOW AND WHERE TO FIND SOME OF THE MORE UNUSUAL BIRDS OF THE ROCKIES.
CONCLUSION

Tuesday, April 26 8:00 p.m. 1.5 hrs

OPTIONAL FIELD TRIP TO LOOK FOR MIGRATING WATERFOWL AND SOME OF THE EARLIER WARBLERS AND SPARROWS

Saturday, April 30 8:00 a.m. 4.0 hrs

Please Note: *Participants should have their own binoculars (7x35 recommended) and a copy of either Petersen's Field Guide to Western Birds, the Golden Guide to Birds of North America, or the Audubon field guide. Field trips will involve some road travel, so participants will need to make arrangements for a vehicle, and they should wear rubber boots and warm clothing.*

RED DEER

NEST BOX PROGRAM

Kerry Wood Nature Centre, Red Deer

Fee: $5.00 March 13, 1:00-3:00 p.m.

Instructor: Myrna Pearman

Sponsored by Kerry Wood Nature Centre (346-2010)

BACKYARDS FOR WILDLIFE

G. H. Dawe Community School, Red Deer

Fee: Free March 17, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Instructor: TBA

Sponsored by Kerry Wood Nature Centre (346-2010)

RAPTOR IDENTIFICATION

Kerry Wood Nature Centre, Red Deer

Fee: Free April (time & date TBA)

Instructor: Richard Fyfe

Sponsored by Kerry Wood Nature Centre Association (346-2010)

ALBERTA BIRD ATLAS WORKSHOP

Kerry Wood Nature Centre, Red Deer

Fee: $500.00 (just kidding!!) April 5 6:00-10:00 a.m.

Instructor: Myrna Pearman

Sponsored by Kerry Wood Nature Centre (346-2010)

BACKYARDS FOR WILDLIFE

Kerry Wood Nature Centre, Red Deer

Fee: Free April 24 10:00-5:00 p.m.

Instructor: TBA

Sponsored by Kerry Wood Nature Centre (346-2010)

SHOREBIRD IDENTIFICATION

Gull Lake, Alberta

Fee: Free May 7 (time TBA)

Instructor: Sharon Murphy

Sponsored by Kerry Wood Nature Centre Association and The Red Deer River Naturalists (346-2010)

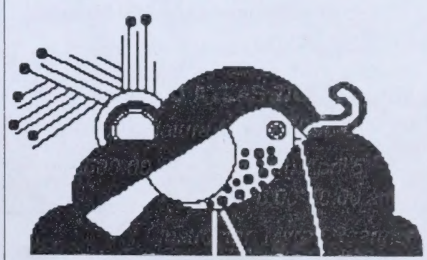
WATERFOWL IDENTIFICATION

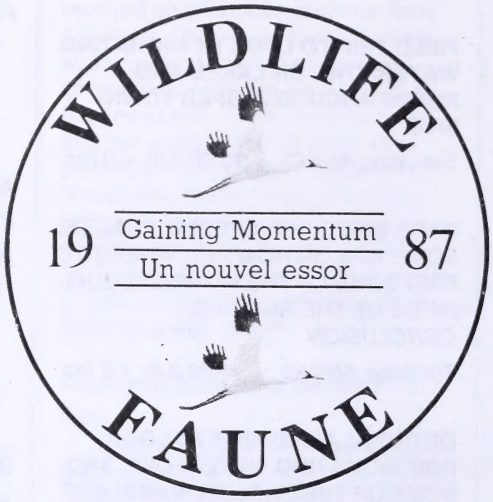
Kerry Wood Nature Centre, Red Deer

Fee: May 14, 8:00-5:00 p.m.

Instructor: Rainer Ebel

Sponsored by Kerry Wood Nature Centre Association (346-2010)





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